FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE ROARING 1920S AND THE GREAT DEPRESSION SOL REVIEW AND UNIT TEST**

Write the letter of the most correct answer in the blank to the left of each question or statement.

**\_\_\_\_\_1. Which type of music was popularized by radio in the 1920s?**

A. Jazz

B. Reggae

C. Bluegrass

D. Folk

**\_\_\_\_\_2. Henry Ford had an impact on the United States economy by -**

A. paying low wages to break unions.

B. improving manufacturing to make

goods more affordable.

C. creating corporations to produce

goods more efficiently.

D. supporting immigration as a source

of labor for factories.

**Major Economic Developments of the 1920s**

**1. The Stock Market Crash**

**2. Excessive Stock Speculation**

**3. Increased Availability of Credit**

**4. Failure of the Banking System**

**\_\_\_\_\_3. What is the correct order for these events?**

A. 1, 3, 4, 2

B. 2, 4, 3, 1

C. 3, 2, 1, 4

D. 4, 1, 2, 3

**\_\_\_\_\_4. Which part of the national government controls the supply of money in the economy?**

A. Congress

B. Treasury Department

C. The President

D. Federal Reserve

**\_\_\_\_\_5. Which form of mass communication revolutionized media by allowing entertainers and even the President to talk directly to the people during the 1920s?**

A. magazines

B. newspapers

C. radio

D. television

**\_\_\_\_\_6. Which industry, established during the 1920s owed its existence to an invention of Thomas Alva Edison and the creativity of a group of men and women in Hollywood?**

A. Radio

B. Motion Pictures

C. Television

D. Vaudeville

**\_\_\_\_\_7. During this trial, a teacher was arrested for teaching Darwinism. He was convicted, but most Americans came to believe that his right to intellectual inquiry was being infringed, and the nature of “religious freedom” in American changed.**

A. Sacco and Vanzetti Trial

B. Dred Scott Case

C. The Scopes-Monkey Trial

D. Marbury V. Madison

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Women who challenged gender roles by wearing short skirts, drinking alcohol, smoking, and behaving in much more assertive and independent manners were called –**

A. flappers

B. suffragists

C. liberals

D. progressives

* **Anti-Semitism**
* **Anti- Catholic**
* **Racist**
* **Nativist**

**\_\_\_\_\_9. All of the terms in the text box above could be used to describe this institution – which had close to five million members during the 1920s –**

A. The Know Nothing Party

B. The Ku Klux Klan

C. The American Civil Liberties Union

D. Woman’s Christian Temperance

Union

**\_\_\_\_\_10. The principle reason for the failure of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution – and its subsequent repeal by the 21st – was –**

A. economic recession

B. a rise in organized crime

C. the onset of World War I

D. the election of Herbert Hoover

**\_\_\_\_\_11. During this trial, a teacher was convicted of teaching the theory of evolution to schoolchildren in Tennessee – a violation of the Butler Act, a state law.**

A. The Scopes-Monkey Trial

B. *Brown V. Board of Education*

C. The Sacco and Vanzetti Trial

D. *McCullough V. Maryland*

**MATCHING SECTION**. Vocabulary of the 1920s.

**A. Supply Side Economics**

**B. Laissez-Faire Economics**

**C. Mass Production**

**D. Assembly Line**

**E. Credit**

**\_\_\_\_\_12.** Producing a quantity of goods large enough to satisfy the needs of a national market – not just a locality.

**\_\_\_\_\_13.** Henry Ford’s method of manufacturing automobiles, which reduced his costs and his reliance upon skilled laborers.

**\_\_\_\_\_14.** The ability to pay off a large purchase – like an appliance, an automobile, or a house – over the course of time, rather than all at once.

**\_\_\_\_\_15.** A government policy of non-involvement in the national economy. No regulation of banks or businesses, and a “hands-off” approach to financial matters.

**\_\_\_\_\_16.** Lowering taxes on the rich in order to encourage spending and investment. Republican Presidents of the 1920s used this policy to promote growth.

----------------------------------------------------------------

**\_\_\_\_\_17. Which term best describes the United States of America’s foreign policy towards Europe during most of the 1920s and 1930s?**

A. Imperialist

B. Interventionist

C. Isolationist

D. “Manifest Destiny”

E. Expansionist

**MATCHING SECTION II.** The 1920s Movements

**A. The Harlem Renaissance**

**B. The Great Migration**

**C. The Lost Generation**

**D. Nativists**

**E. NAACP** (National Organization for the Advancement of Colored People)

**F. UNIA** (Universal Negro Improvement Association)

**\_\_\_\_\_18.** This organization was founded by W.E.B. DuBois and fought hard to gain equality for African-Americans, end lynching in the South, and create a legal fund to promote justice for African-Americans.

**\_\_\_\_\_19.** Expatriate American authors like John Dos Passos, Ernest Hemingway, and F. Scott Fitzgerald were members of this literary circle, which was very critical of 1920s citizens.

**\_\_\_\_\_20.** African-American authors, poets, playwrights, musicians, and artists were members of this group – like Countee Cullen, Zora Neale Hurston, and Langston Hughes.

**\_\_\_\_\_21.** Marcus Garvey formed this organization, encouraging both black pride and a “Back to Africa” movement in Harlem, NY.

**\_\_\_\_\_22.** Anti-Immigrant organizations like the American Protective Association or the Ku Klux Klan, who encouraged laws restricting immigration, like the National Origins Act of 1924 and the Emergency Quota Act of 1921.

**\_\_\_\_\_23.** In the late 1910s and early 1920s, many poor black sharecroppers moved to the Northern cities, in search of high paying jobs in northern industrial cities.

**MATCHING SECTION III.** People of the 1920s.

**A. Jazz**

**B. Sacco and Vanzetti**

**C. Radio**

**D. Immigration**

**E. Margaret Sanger**

**\_\_\_\_\_24.** She promoted the use of birth control and founded the American Birth Control League (Planned Parenthood today.) She was also in favor of eugenics – to prevent certain people from having children…

**\_\_\_\_\_25.** Due to laws like the National Origins Act of 1924, the Chinese Exclusion Act, the “Gentleman’s Agreement” and the Quota Act of 1921, this process was slowed down to a trickle.

**\_\_\_\_\_26.** These two Italian immigrants were executed by Massachusetts for murder; virtually no evidence was presented against them in court.

**\_\_\_\_\_27.** Musicians like Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, and Bessie Smith made this musical form popular during the 1920s.

**\_\_\_\_\_28.** Serial programs like soap operas and adventure stories, music, baseball games and the news were all carried – along with commercial advertisements – via this format during the 1920s.

**\_\_\_\_\_29. Which of the following industries *WAS NOT STRUGGLING* during the early 1920s, according to the PowerPoint?**

A. agriculture

B. coal mining

C. railroads

D. automobiles

E. clothing manufacturing

**\_\_\_\_\_30. October 29th, 1929, the date when over 16 Million shares of stocks were sold at rapidly declining prices, is known as –**

A. D-Day

B. The Great Comeuppance

C. Black Tuesday

D. Black Friday

**\_\_\_\_\_31. Which of the following *WAS NOT* a cause of the Great Depression?**

A. government spending

B. the stock market crash

C. overproduction

D. a poor housing market

**\_\_\_\_\_32. Because of reckless investments by stockbrokers using borrowed money, between 1930 and 1933 there were about 5000–**

A. company bankruptcies

B. housing foreclosures

C. bank failures

D. debtors prisons opened

**\_\_\_\_\_33. Stockbrokers who purchased shares of companies with borrowed money were engaged in a practice known as –**

A. buying on the margin

B. hedge funding

C. land speculation

D. money laundering

**\_\_\_\_\_34. The failure to repay loans is called –**

A. bankruptcy

B. default

C. speculation

D. sequestration

**\_\_\_\_\_35. By the year 1933, unemployment in the United States was close to –**

A. 6 %

B. 7.8%

C. 17 %

D. 25 %

**\_\_\_\_\_36. Makeshift shantytowns built with scrap wood and waste materials, where people lived in unsanitary conditions without running water or heat were called –**

A. Harding Huts

B. Coolidge Cottages

C. Hoovervilles

D. Bush Bungalows

E. Ralph Retreats

**\_\_\_\_\_37. Because they were committed to laissez-faire economic principles, what did Herbert Hoover’s financial advisors recommend that he do with government money?**

A. Spend money to create jobs.

B. Not to do anything.

C. Buy and hand out food to the poor.

D. Invest in housing companies.

**\_\_\_\_\_38. In order to help business like railroads, insurance companies, and big businesses to stay afloat and banks to stay solvent, what program did Herbert Hoover create in 1932?**

A. Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

B. Reconstruction Finance Corp.

C. Tennessee Valley Authority

D. National Recovery Administration

**\_\_\_\_\_39. The group of World War I veterans which came to Washington, D.C. seeking relief but were sent away empty-handed and burnt out of their shantytown were –**

A. Coxey’s Army

B. the 99%

C. The Bonus Army

D. Oliver’s Army

**\_\_\_\_\_40. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was bound to a wheelchair because –**

A. He was born without legs.

B. He was paralyzed in World War I.

C. He was crippled by polio.

D. He had dangerous seizures.

**\_\_\_\_\_41. In the Election of 1932, Roosevelt defeated this Republican Rival by promising Americans a “New Deal”:**

A. Calvin Coolidge

B. Herbert Hoover

C. Ronald Reagan

D. Richard M. Nixon

“So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is...fear itself — nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance. In every dark hour of our national life a leadership of frankness and of vigor has met with that understanding and support of the people themselves which is essential to victory. And I am convinced that you will again give that support to leadership in these critical days.”

* **March 4, 1933**

**\_\_\_\_\_42. What American leader is quoted in the textbox above and what crisis is he asking Americans to respond to?**

A. FDR – Banking Crisis in Depression

B. Herbert Hoover – Unemployment

C. Huey Long – Pearl Harbor

D. FDR – World War II

**\_\_\_\_\_43. What did President Roosevelt close down as soon as he became President, promising only to re-open when new rules were in place to protect people’s money?**

A. The Internal Revenue Service

B. The New York Stock Exchange

C. The Dow Jones Index

D. Banks

**\_\_\_\_\_44. The weekly radio addresses which Franklin Roosevelt delivered to the American people in order to restore confidence in the nation and explain new policies were called –**

A. Radio Relays

B. Fireside Chats

C. Blogs

D. Transcontinental Transmissions

**\_\_\_\_\_45. What was the goal of Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s fifteen new government programs, collectively known as the “New Deal”?**

A. to provide relief to the poor and

unemployed.

B. to stimulate economic recovery in

the United States.

C. to institute reforms to prevent

future depressions.

D. all of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_46. Which of these New Deal Programs was designed to help protect Americans savings accounts by offering a government guarantee that the money would be replaced if it was lost by the bank?**

A. Tennessee Valley Authority

B. Civilian Conservation Corps

C. Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

D. Reconstruction Finance Corp.

**MATCHING SECTION**. *The New Deal Programs*

**A. FERA D. TVA**

**B. CCC E. NRA**

**C. WPA F. PWA**

**\_\_\_\_\_47.** This program provided jobs for men and women in construction and other public works projects – it was responsible for building airports, dams, bridges, and buildings.

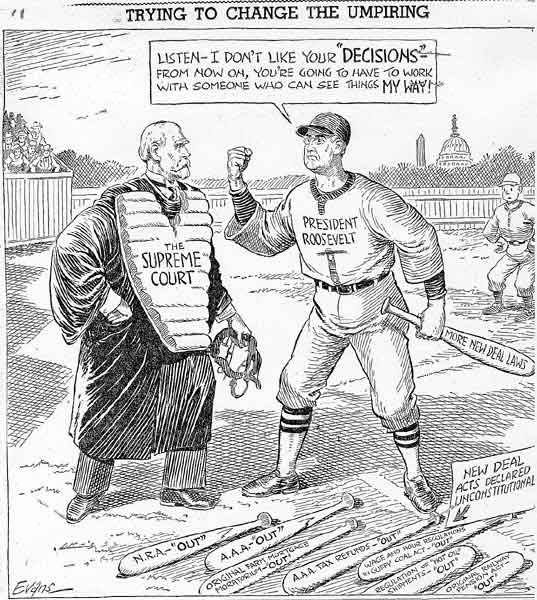
**\_\_\_\_\_48.** This New Deal program provided direct aid in terms of money and relief – often giving funds to churches, soup kitchens, or homeless shelters in localities to help those in need.

**\_\_\_\_\_49.** This program gave jobs to skilled laborers like teachers, musicians, artists and writers; it also served as a jobs program for unskilled laborers.

**\_\_\_\_\_50.** This agency had nothing to do with guns. It was a program to encourage businesses to cooperate with the government to reduce layoffs, keep wages at a reasonable level, and control prices of goods. It placed many restrictions on capitalism, and was later declared unconstitutional!

**\_\_\_\_\_51.** Not only did this program dam up one of the worst flooding rivers in the South during the Great Depression, but also, it produced electricity throughout Appalachia and built schools and municipal buildings.

**\_\_\_\_\_52.** This program hired millions of young men and gave them jobs improving the trails, shelters, dams, and bridges in the national park system all across the United States.



**\_\_\_\_\_53. The political cartoon above is criticizing President Franklin Roosevelt for –**

A. being a socialist agitator.

B. his “Supreme Court Packing” plan.

C. abandoning his New Deal programs.

D. attending too many ballgames.

**MATCHING**. *The Enemies of FDR*

**A. Huey Long B. Francis Townsend**

**C. Charles Coughlin**

**\_\_\_\_\_54.** This man was a proto-fascist and outwardly Socialist Senator from Louisiana who claimed his “Share Our Wealth” Plan would give every American a house, a car, and a radio.

**\_\_\_\_\_55.** He was a “radio priest” from Detroit who condemned everything FDR did during his racist, anti-Semitic sermons.

**\_\_\_\_\_56.** He was a doctor who recommended that everyone over 60 should receive a pension of $200 a month. Later, this criticism helped to shape the Social Security Act.

**TR or FDR**. *Which Roosevelt was responsible?*

**\_\_\_\_\_57.** He ended Prohibition to create jobs.

**\_\_\_\_\_58.** Trustbuster who sued Standard Oil.

**\_\_\_\_\_59.** The Social Security Administration.

**\_\_\_\_\_60.** He founded the US Forest Service.